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AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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Current Events Interpreted

WAR STORM WARNING

With wide oceans on either side, a peace-loving and friendly neighbor on the north and a weak one in the south, America has been accustomed to drifting along with a feeling of remoteness from quarrels elsewhere in the world. Thus it is something of a shock to find developments in the Ethiopian imbroglio and threats to the peace of Europe exerting as strong an influence on the outlook for American prosperity as a session of congress or a presidential proclamation. Last week the stock market, after rising gradually for many months, broke sharply and dived three to six points in two days. Wheat on the other hand spurted suddenly upward, hitting a dollar for the first time in months. The dollar strengthened on foreign exchange markets. Gold poured to these shores from Europe in ever-mounting quantities. Thus in our complacent drifting we were suddenly jerked up with the realization that so small a thing as the price of bread here may go up simply because Mussolini gets more belligerent, or the British more determined to squelch him. But also large things will react strenuously to Europe's war if, and when, it breaks out. Once, as in the last war, the effect would have been to send business boiling up in a genuine boom. Now, if all our good resolutions about staying out of the next fight and not lending money to Europe mean anything, the result is likely to be a push back toward depression.

FAITHFUL BAROMETER

That, in essence, is what the break in stock prices last week was shouting for all who would listen. Business over here has not yet been affected. But the stock market is still an unfailing barometer of what is to come. If the future is bright, stocks go up. If it is dull, they decline. It is true that throughout the past month or so any movement in stocks either way has been attributed by some observers to the war threat. But the whole thing boils down to whether or not you take at face value the good resolutions America made after the lesson learned in the last war. Last week, at least, shrewd business men who deal in stocks were betting on the good resolutions. That's why prices skidded. By lending the fighting nations huge amounts, by extending them unlimited credit as we did before, we can unquestionably stimulate in America one of the greatest business booms in history. But we have a law preventing outright loans by the government to countries in default on old loans. And private citizens have vowed not to lend again to those who don't pay up. Also we have vowed to stay out of hostilities in the next mass suicide. If we lend huge amounts, we cannot stay out. If we don't lend huge amounts Europe cannot buy from us because she hasn't enough gold, and access to our credit is the only other way. But it does not end here.

THE STORY STOCKS TOLD

American prosperity can be made or broken by the condition of our foreign trade. Even in the present subnormal times imports and exports amount in a single year to something more than three billion dollars. A large proportion of all our activity depends on how much Europe buys from us, and how much we sell to them. Factories cannot operate at a high pitch—indeed, few enterprises can continue at full speed without the sustaining factor of foreign trade. Now if we stay out of war, which everyone agrees we must, the price we shall have to pay is loss of a greater part of that foreign trade. That is the story the stock market was telling when it broke last week.

AT LEAST WE CAN HOPE

It is not, however, all cut and dried. There is no way definitely to trace the influence behind the movement of stocks. Influences work on a mass of conglomerate human emotions and belief in the manner of psychological phenomenon. But by and large the stock market in the past has been pretty close to right in its predictions of future business conditions. Although few saw the crash coming

High Football Coach Reviews Gridiron Setup

By Willis Green

Bill Burt, San Jose State college squadman and coach of the local high school football team, has announced the first league game to be held here Oct. 11 with Santa Clara. Before that game, however, the team will play a scrimmage game with San Jose high's second and third string men. The Campbell graduates who are attending San Jose State may get together and scrimmage with the team, also.

According to Coach Burt, the boys are not well enough trained as yet to beat Santa Clara, but have a heavy line and altogether a team that shows lots of promise. Coach Burt points out that the reason Campbell does not have much of a chance in the first game is that Santa Clara has probably the strongest team in the league, and that all of the local boys have not yet turned out for practice. The Santa Clara game has the "ear-marks" of being a fast and peppy affair, and worthy of a large home town attendance.

Officers of PTA Are Entertained

Mrs. Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Campbell Union Grammar School Parent-Teachers association, entertained the officers and executive board of her unit on last Thursday afternoon.

Plans for the coming year were outlined, after which dainty refreshments were served.

The first meeting of the unit will be on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock.

Bridge Club Entertained

Mrs. Floyd Bohnett entertained the members of her club at desert bridge last Wednesday evening at her home on North Union avenue.

Winners of high score prizes were Mrs. William Gullick and Mrs. Gayno Eddlemon. Low score prize was taken by Mrs. Julius Bachman.

Others enjoying the evening's pleasure were Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Horace Lea, Mrs. Richard Knappen and Mrs. Al West.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome DeRollin (Dorothy Collins of McCoy avenue) have moved from San Francisco to Redwood City, where the former has a position in the art department of the high school.

Warren Lea, who was brought home recently from Sacramento where he was injured in a motorcycle accident, is recovering satisfactorily and is able to sit up a while each day.

An announcement received at the Press office this week chronicles the birth of a son, Michael Leo, to Mr. and Mrs. William Devitt of Electric City, Wash.

Mrs. Mayme Dunphy of San Anselmo, but who is spending some time at the home of her son Robert in Milbrae, was in Campbell for several days the past week, looking after her ranch property on North Union avenue.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Abram Gerbrandt on Sept. 21 at O'Connor hospital. The baby has been named Gordon Dale. The Gerbrandts are now living in San Jose, but resided in Campbell for some time and are relatives of the Klassen family.

In 1929, that fact does not mean the market failed as a barometer. A month—two months—after the crash, business conditions, excepting those directly connected with the market, were little worse. But a year later they were intolerably bad. In other words, the tailspin of the stock market in that instance was simply the operation of a barometer faithfully recording the approach of a storm. Let's hope last week's break in prices was not the warning of another—a greater and infinitely more disastrous storm.

Henry A. "Rick" Pfister Called by Death Yesterday

The entire county was shocked at the sudden illness and death of County Clerk Henry A. "Rick" Pfister, which occurred yesterday. Mr. Pfister had held the office of county clerk since 1894, and had been president of the California County Clerks' association for more than 25 years.

Within a few hours following his death the county supervisors appointed and Judge Syer swore in Frank Hogan, one of Pfister's deputies, to succeed to the office.

Mr. Pfister had been in rather frail health for some time but had been at his office until a few days ago, and had seemed to rally from the attack which he had suffered a short time ago.

Raymond Toy, Local Student, Dies Tuesday

The news of the death Tuesday of 11-year-old Raymond Toy, "Buddy" to his playmates, was a shock to the many friends of the young lad and his family. Raymond, who was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Toy of Williams road, failed to rally from an operation which was performed last Friday. He was a pupil at the Campbell union grammar school, which his older sister, Marilyn, also attends.

Buddy will be greatly missed by his classmates with whom he was very popular.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon from the San Jose Undertaking company's parlors and interment was at Oak Hill Memorial park.

Rebekahs Will Entertain Dist. Dep. President

Ada Rebekah lodge is arranging for a "big night" Tuesday, Oct. 1, which will begin with a dinner at 6:30 o'clock for members of the lodge only.

District Deputy President Mrs. Pearl Bishop will make her official visit at this time, and at the meeting following the dinner, will give instruction in Rebekah work. Reservations for the dinner should be made with Mrs. Anna Bachman, chairman of the committee.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS AT COUNTY FAIR

San Jose, Sept. 26—Exhibits in the main tent at the Santa Clara County fair, from valley communities, hold their own with those of the various county fairs held throughout the state, and are winning the acclaim of visitors.

Displays of neighboring communities feature fresh fruit and vegetables, home canning and needlecraft. They are of high quality and the arrangement of the various booths is pleasing. Among these are exhibits of Gilroy chamber of commerce, Gilroy grange, Orchard City grange, Campbell chamber of commerce, Mt. View chamber of commerce, Mt. View grange and the county agricultural commission.

The Campbell exhibit has a silk quilt representing the work of 30 women. Beautifully tinted photographs show the history of the prune industry. Lloyd Gardner has a dahlia display of large and beautiful flowers.

One of the most unusual exhibits is that of Agnew State hospital, showing work of the patients. Fruits and vegetables grown at the hospital and work of the occupational therapy department are shown.

The Japanese association has a fascinating booth, with colorful articles of furniture and clothing, costumed Nippon maidens, tapestries and artistic plants. A feature is the model showing the process of the silk industry, with specimens of silk worms.

Mighty Flemish Giants, pure white, feature the rabbit show. Racing pigeons, prize poultry, automobiles, farm equipment and a monster joy zone round out the fair, which has free acts and prizes daily.

CAMPBELL DAY FRIDAY Tomorrow will be Campbell day, with several hundred pupils of the Campbell grammar and high schools in attendance. Schools will close for part of the afternoon, and the student body, accompanied by a band and orchestra, will proceed to the fair grounds. A half-hour band concert will be given by the young musicians at the Campbell booth, and another on the midway stage.

Students will be admitted free, but transportation will be furnished only for the musicians.

Mrs. Percy Dunlap and infant son, Ronald Francis, returned home from the San Jose hospital Tuesday afternoon.

Kiwanis Ladies Nite Enjoyable Affair of Tues.

President George Burrow and his committees managed a very pleasant ladies' night for Kiwanis Tuesday evening.

The tables had been very prettily decorated with baskets of fruit and colorful sprays of brightly hued grape leaves and large bouquets of dahlias were placed about the room on stands.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Klassen with Miss Muriel Cross at the piano, sang "Dear Little Boy of Mine" and a group of spirituals and a medley of songs by Foster, which were greatly appreciated.

The speaker, Mrs. Ralph Hyde, gave a very interesting story of their vacation trip to the east coast and return giving details of many points enroute. This was followed by moving pictures of the trip shown by Ralph Hyde, as photographer, operator and assistant narrator.

Regular directors' meeting will be held Monday evening and the annual election of officers will be held at the Tuesday luncheon.

The speaker will be Harry A. Miles, who will speak on "Rosi-crucian Principles."

Keesling-Ruhlen Wedding In San Francisco Tues.

Announcements are out revealing the marriage of Miss Mabel Ruhlen and Cecil S. Keesling, in San Francisco on Tuesday, Sept. 24. Mrs. Keesling is the daughter of T. F. Ruhlen of Salinas, and has resided in San Jose during the past year attending San Jose State college. Mr. Keesling is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Keesling of Campbell, and had attended San Jose State, the University of Oregon and has had two years of research work in the east.

The groom is now holding a responsible position as manager of the printing department in a manufacturing company in San Francisco, and the couple will make their home in that city.

C. T. Tanner, local Southern Pacific agent, who was taken ill about ten days ago, was able to show up at the office for a few hours yesterday.

Art Carlson left Monday for Oakland where he has secured employment.

Local Doctor Writes Soviet Impressions

Dr. and Mrs. Windsor Cutting, who have been visiting various countries of Europe, have written an interesting letter home to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cutting, a portion of which is published herewith:

Here we are in Munich after quite some trip. We don't know much about Germany yet, but got an eyefull in Russia.

The situation there is far from easy to sum up, but to me it seems that Dr. McBain's enthusiasm has somewhat more justification than I supposed it would have.

Our first impression was bad. Customs was a terrible affair of waiting and suspense. The staff which might have been efficient for two or three visitors fell down flatly with an influx of a couple of hundred. In Leningrad everything was shabby and dirty, and the buildings, particularly the fronts, were battered and ruined. The people looked like a bunch of rag-clothed monkeys; and they didn't seem very happy.

As propagandists, I think the Soviets have few peers. They started at once on us, using every means from the subtleties of a grand banquet in a palace of Catherine the Great and free passes for practically everything, to towns, speeches and literature, pointing out the faults of capitalism and the virtues of the USSR. After four or five days of this, even I began to get enthusiastic. Finally we were taken to a movie where for two hours we watched Stalin review a great demonstration of Russian youth. His apparently genuine interest in the children, particularly the youngest ones, and the general spirit of the mass rather swung the tide for me toward Russia's favor. I forgot that 1000 people were killed in Leningrad last December for political reasons.

After a week of this my eyesight began to clear a little and having flies in the soup for the sake of the progress of heavy industry didn't seem altogether desirable.

Moscow was distinctly better kept up than Leningrad, but still not a nice city. Then we went to the Ukraine, the pride of Russia. Here the cities look clean; the new buildings aren't already falling apart, and the farms look green. Pretty soon we found that there was an element of compromise in the situation. Communism had really failed on the farms—nobody would work if all were fed anyway. Therefore now everybody is paid in kind according to the number of working days he puts in. I don't think that the breach from Marxism in industrial workers is quite so wide, but it seems that even the Russians work better if they follow the natural incentive to provide, particularly for themselves and their families. Of course the Reds know this individualism is inherent in most people, and are absolutely working the present population to death trying to build a country which will be attractive to the next generation and which will have been educated in the spirit of communism from the cradle, and have had little opportunity to even hear of anything else. We couldn't take newspapers into Russia, and their papers note little of foreign interest except labor disputes.

It's a marvelous experiment, and I hope no one makes war with Russia and spoils the chance of an honest trial. Both boys and girls, in thousands, have aero clubs and when a little older may learn to fly. Obviously Russia means to fight from the air if attacked. However, I'm afraid Russian human nature isn't so very different from ours, even when living without its intelligent members and in a reign of semi-terror; and predict, for whatever it may be worth, that there will be a gradual swing from pure communism toward the same mean to which capitalistic countries are coming.

This brings me to Sweden. Here by a purely evolutionary method things have become quite socialized. The large trusts for communication, finance and power are in large part government owned; beautiful working villages built by the government abound; hours are

(Continued on Page 5)

Back o' the Flats

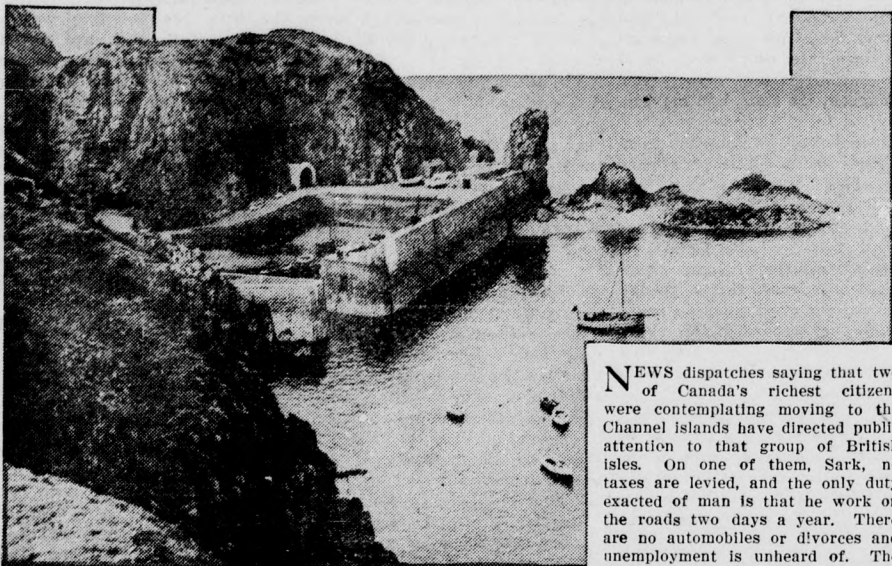
By Percy Crosby



The HOME CIRCLE

Instructive, Entertaining and Amusing Reading for the Whole Family

Taxless Heaven Is Sought by Millionaires



Robert Hathaway. The picture which is shown herewith is of the little harbor of Le Creux, Island of Sark.

NEWS dispatches saying that two of Canada's richest citizens were contemplating moving to the Channel Islands have directed public attention to that group of British isles. On one of them, Sark, no taxes are levied, and the only duty exacted of man is that he work on the roads two days a year. There are no automobiles or divorces and unemployment is unheard of. The island is ruled by a "queen," Mrs.

BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

WIT AGAINST WIT

IT WAS a dreadful game the hunter with the terrible gun and Lightfoot the Deer were playing in the Green Forest. It was a matching of wit against wit, the hunter seeking to take Lightfoot's life and Lightfoot seeking to save it. The experience of other years had taught Lightfoot much of the ways of hunters and not one of the things he had learned about them was forgotten. But the hunter in his turn knew much of the ways of deer. So it was that each was trying his best to outguess the other.

When the hunter found the hiding place Lightfoot had left at the warning of Sammy Jay, he followed



There Was Only One Direction in Which It Was Safe for Lightfoot to Move.

Lightfoot's tracks for a short distance. It was slow work and only one whose eyes had been trained to notice little things could have done it. You see, there was no snow and it was only now and then when he had stepped on a bit of soft ground that Lightfoot had left a footprint. But there were other signs which the hunter knew how to read, a freshly upturned leaf here and there, a bit of moss lightly crushed. These things told the hunter which way Lightfoot had gone.

Slowly, patiently, watchfully, the hunter followed. After a while he stopped with a satisfied grin. "I thought as much," he muttered. "He

heard that pesky Jay and circled around so as to get my scent. I'll just cut across to my old trail and unless I am greatly mistaken I'll find his tracks there."

So swiftly, but silently, the hunter cut across his old trail and in a few moments he found just what he expected, one of Lightfoot's footprints. Once more he grinned. "Well, old fellow, I've outguessed you this time," said he to himself. "I am behind you and the wind is from you to me so that you cannot get my scent. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if you're behind that old windfall." He at once began to move forward silently and cautiously.

Now when Lightfoot following behind the hunter, had lost the scent of the latter, he guessed right away that the latter had found his tracks and had started to follow them. Lightfoot stood still and listened with all his might for some little sound to tell him where the hunter was. But there was no sound, and after a little Lightfoot began to move on.

There was only one direction in which it was safe for Lightfoot to move, and that was the direction from which the Merry Little Breezes were blowing. As long as they brought him none of the dreaded man smell he knew that he was safe. The hunter might be behind him, but he was behind him, so long as the Merry Little Breezes were blowing in his face and brought no dreaded man smell, was safety.

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The Aurora Borealis
Aurora borealis is the name given to the Northern Light. It is not visible in the southern hemisphere. The aurora australis or Southern Light is seen there. Aurora polaris is a name given to both.

Effect of Air on Whales

After whales in the Arctic regions have breathed fresh air for about 12 minutes, their blood is so aerated that they are able to go to sleep under the ice for several hours—without breathing.

PATTY WENT TO SCHOOL TODAY

By ANNE CAMPBELL

PATTY went to school today. It is lonely on our street, No small girl to smile my way, No bright curls and twinkling feet.

All her playmates are in school, Barry, Phil and little Nan—It was noisy, as a rule, On our street till school began.

Sometimes in the afternoons, When they took their naps at three, There were no bright baby tunes, And no voices calling me.

Now the morning breeze is cool, And September's sky is gray, All the sunshine is in school, Patty went to school today!

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MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

COMPANY ICE CREAM

ALMOST any of the fancy ices and creams prepared and served in the shops may be duplicated at home. Ice cream is one of the desserts that one always finds room for, no matter how hearty the meal. With the fancy brick ice cream ready to serve, many housewives find it a most attractive way of serving cream. The following are a few suggestions for using it in different desserts:

Cut cake, either sponge, angel, chocolate or caramel, using the kind appropriate to the cream served.

Take two slices of gold cake, put together with a slice of caramel cream, cover the sandwich with caramel sauce and sprinkle with toasted almonds.

Angel cake, strawberry ice cream and crushed berries for the sauce. Chocolate cake, vanilla ice cream and a sauce of whipped cream and chopped nuts.

Fruit Sundae.

Prepare a nut sauce, using chopped dates, figs preserved in sirup, maraschino with the sirup and blanched toasted almonds. Prepare the fruit, using equal amounts

QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am filling out an application for a job as a letter carrier. One of the questions is: "How far is it from Boston to Tucson, Arizona? What answer shall I give?"

Yours truly,

WILL I. B. WON.

Answer: Tell the government if that is to be your route you don't want the job without an airplane.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I have been in America for the past six months without earning one dollar. I am an artist, having studied in France and Italy. I am an expert on portraits of women, having made a specialty of painting ladies faces. Can you tell me why I cannot get at least one job?

Yours truly,

MINNIE ATURE.

Answer: You are in the wrong country. In the United States you will find that the women paint their own faces.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

According to my history teacher in school, Christopher Columbus took a couple of schooners and discovered America. Don't you think that is wonderful?

Sincerely,

IZZIE LYING.

Answer: It was wonderful in those days, but if Columbus lived today and took a couple of schooners of the kind of stuff they are making now, there is no telling what he would discover.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am bookkeeper in an office where also works a pretty office girl. Yesterday we had an argument and she called me a "snake." Wasn't that awful?

Truly yours,

I. PUSHAPEN.

Answer: Don't take it to heart. It sounds worse than what she probably meant. You see, you are a bookkeeper, meaning that you were an "adder."

Dear Mr. Wynn:

During an English lesson at a night

school I attend the teacher said that the two words "recollect" and "remember" can be used in the same sentence and mean different things. If this is true, will you give me an example?

Sincerely,

HANS N. FEET.

Answer: The teacher is right. I "recollect" lending a friend of mine \$25, yet I don't "remember" ever getting it back.

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MINUTE MAKE-UPS

By V. V.



Don't rely upon your fingertips or a piece of cotton for cosmetic application. The most subtle make-up is achieved through the use of a Japanese paint brush with fine hairs. Use this type of brush when applying eye shadow and see how much more easily you get the correct gradations of color.

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Norman Bonnet

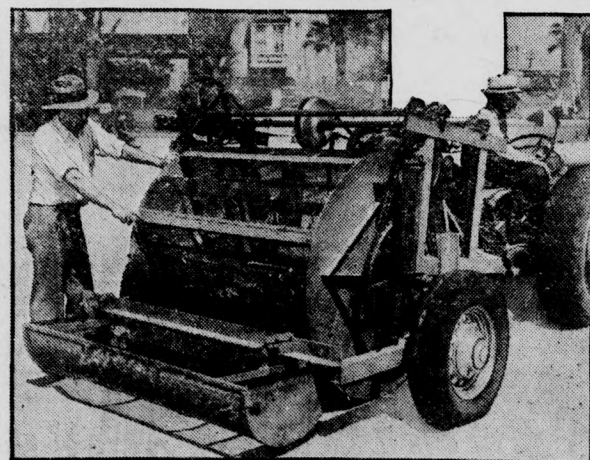


Stitched black antelope is fashioned into this charming norman bonnet. A stiffened veil is cleverly manipulated to emphasize the slanting front line and to flare at the sides.

Effects of Snake Poison

A snake uses its poison to kill its food and to defend itself. The poison of a copperhead or rattler destroys the blood and vessel walls. Its action might be compared to that of a powerful acid. While the bite of a copperhead is very serious, it is seldom fatal.

Bathers Hail California Invention



BELIEVED to be the world's first motor-powered bathing beach cleaner, this odd mechanical monster successfully passed its tests at Santa Barbara, Calif., and is hailed with glee by bathers. It picks up and carries away rubbish of all kinds and sizes, from tiny bits of glass or nails and pins, to stones measuring five and one-half inches in diameter. The device "shaves" off the sand to a depth of four inches, sifts it thoroughly in a revolving hopper-screen, where all foreign objects are retained, and sprinkles the cleansed sand back in a smooth loosened layer.

Youthful Detail on This House Frock

PATTERN 9373



Instead of spending an hour at the Beauty Parlor next time you feel the need of rejuvenation, try pattern 9373 and an hour at the sewing machine!—the results will be much more lasting because you'll always look young when you slip into this practical little frock with its feminine, flattering details. Scallopings agree with everyone, and when accented with bright buttons they're more than agreeable. See the sketch herewith and you'll realize why we say "spend an hour at the machine!" Make it of gay printed cotton and, if you like—bind each scallop with bias tape for a gay morning frock—choose solid color shantung if you would have it for a run-about.

Pattern 9373 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Smiles

DANGEROUS

"Did you hear about the awful thing the teacher did to Jimmy?"

"No."

"She made him wash his face at school, and when he got home his dog didn't know him and bit him."

Just Slipped

"You broke your umbrella over your neighbor's head?"

"It was an accident, sir."

"Come, come! How could it have been an accident?"

"I didn't mean to break it, sir."—Tit-Bits Magazine.

One Explanation

Miggs—Why do you suppose a red-headed woman always marries a meek man?

Diggs—She doesn't. He just gets that way.

She Awakened

He—What did you do when you got your first kiss?

She—Nearly fell out of my cot.

Early Frosts Reported

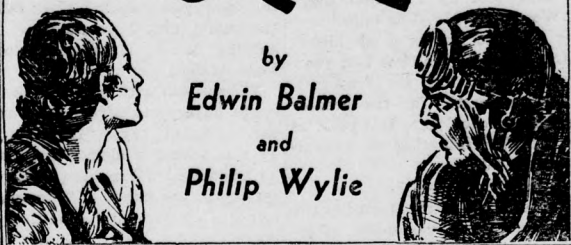


"Those Hindu fakirs who lie around on a bed of nails," says knowing Nora, "ought to try sleeping for two weeks on a bed of one of our summer beach hotels."

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AFTER WORLDS COLLIDE



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CHAPTER X—Continued

—16—

Elliot James spoke last. "He did not make mere history. He made a mark across cosmos and infinity. Only in memory can adequate honor be paid to him. . . . Good-by, Cole Hendron!"

Then, from the city, came suddenly the sound of earth's voices raised in Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional": "God of our fathers, known of old. . . . The tumult and the shouting dies. The captains and the kings depart. . . ."

Earth's voices singing to the skies, where never earth people had been before.

Tony sprinkled earth upon Hendron—earth not of the earth, but of the planet that had come from the edges of infinity to replace it. The grave was filled.

At the last Eve and Tony stood side by side, while the others rolled a great boulder over the spot as a temporary marker.

Tony heard Eve whispering to herself, "What is it?" he said. "Tell me!"

"Only the Tenth Psalm, Tony," she whispered. "Why standest thou afar off, O Lord? Why hidest thou thyself in times of trouble?"

And in the far sky a speck passed and vanished beyond the hill, an abrupt and vivid reminder of the exigencies of the present.

Elliot James sat in the apartment which he had chosen for his residence, and looked from its unornamented gray walls out over the city of Hendron. Presently he began to write. In a cabinet at his side were drawers filled with notebooks upon which was scribbled the history of the migration from earth.

"In summary," he began, "since there has been no time for detail, I will set down an outline of our conditions since our perilous removal to this city of the Ancient People."

"We have shelter, the gorgeous shelter of these buildings rising in a hundred hues under their transparent dome. We have warmth, for although we are moving into the cold at a prodigious speed, the air sucked into the city is heated. Around the rim of the dome are situated eight tremendous ventilating and air-conditioning plants. We have light in abundance—our city in the long dark of night is like day. Underground is food enough for us for unmeasured generations. Some of that food disagrees with us. Some is indigestible. In some there is no nourishment which our gastric juices can extract. But the vast bulk of the stored produce is edible, delicious and healthful."

"We have a plethora of tools and machines. In the development of electricity the Other People have far outstripped us. Also in the extension of what we called 'robot-control.' They manufactured almost no machinery which needed human attention. A technique of photo-electric cell inspection and auxiliary engines make every continuous mechanical process self-operating. The vast generators which run underground to supply light, the powerful motors of the ventilators, and the pumps which supply processed water from the river for our consumption, not only run by themselves, but repair themselves."

"The northwest ventilator cracked a bearing last week—and in the presence of Tony and Ransdell it stopped itself, took itself apart, removed the cracked metal, put on a new bearing, reassembled itself and went into operation again. They said that the thing reminded them of the operation of one of those earthly phonographs which stops automatically and has a moving arm to take off played records and put on new ones. Only—the ventilator motor was thirty feet in height and proportionately broad and long."

"We have clothing," Elliot James

continued in his diary. "In our first camp there is still much more clothing from earth, but we have not reclaimed it. The Bronson Betans wear very light and very thin clothing. With domed cities, always warm, they needed clothes only for ornament—as do we—in reality. But they left behind not only vast stores of garments and goods, but the mills in which the materials were fabricated. We are using the materials now. No one has yet appeared, except for amusement, in a Bronson Betan costume. Their shoes, of soft materials, are all too wide for us. Their garments were like sweaters and shorts—both for men and women—although the women also wore flowing robes not unlike negligees. However, we do wear portions of their garments, and we use their materials—all intermingled with the remains of the clothes we brought from earth, so that we are a motley mob."

"All Bronson Betan clothes were of the most brilliant colors—they must have loved color to live in a paradise of it. I saw Tony yesterday, for example, in a pair of old brogans, old corduroy trousers and a shirt (made by Shirley Cotton, who is now in charge of Textiles) crimson in color, ornamented with green birds about a foot high—by all odds a more strident and stunning garment than I've ever seen on one of New York's Four Hundred."

"We have baths of every temperature—private and public. The Bronson Betans were great swimmers. Jack Taylor made a study of their athletic records—and found

"He Made a Mark Across Cosmos and Infinity. Only in Memory Can Adequate Honor Be Paid to Him. Good-by, Cole Hendron."



them superior in almost every kind of event to ourselves."

"We—and when I say we, I mean a score of our number—have mastered the language and much of the science of the Other People. Of course, we have not delved into their history deeply as yet; or into their fiction, or their philosophy or their arts—into their biography or their music. And their poetry is still quite incomprehensible to us."

"We fly their planes now. We run their machines."

Here Elliot James paused before continuing:

"Our personal relations are interesting at this point. I have given them little time in my diary hitherto, because of the pressure of my activities."

"Our most notable romance—the love of Tony and Dave Ransdell for Eve Hendron—has reached a culmination."

"Tony is going to marry Eve."

"There was a period shortly before our desertion of our original camp when it appeared for a little while that Eve would marry Ransdell. That was immediately after his dramatic return to our midst. Eve indubitably still holds Ransdell in high esteem, and even has a place of sorts for him in her heart. But Tony is her kind of man. Tony is nearer her age. Tony is our leader—and she was the daughter of the greatest leader of all times. Tony worships her. They announced that they would celebrate the first wedding on Bronson Beta in the near future. And it will be the first. The Asiatics have, according to Lady Cynthia, made a com-

plete mockery of marriage—and marriage was apparently unknown to the Other People."

"Ransdell, I think, knew always that Eve was not for him. He is a silent person, usually; but I believe that occasionally his love for Eve must have been very nearly indomitable—that he was more than once on the verge of asserting it wildly and insisting on it. He has that kind of passion—but I believe it will never be seen uncontrolled. Now he is resigned—or at least calm. And he has been not only one of Tony's ablest men, but one of his closest friends—if not his closest."

"Shirley Cotton, the siren of the city, is still in love with Tony. She talks about it in public, and tells Eve that when the biologists eventually decide that because of the larger number of women than men, two women will have to marry one man, she is going to be Tony's second wife. An odd situation—because some day that may be a necessity—or a common practice. There are now nearly ninety more women than men in our city. Eve is so brave and so broadminded and so fond of Shirley, that if the situation ever became actual, I almost think that she would not mind. We have passed through too much to stoop now to jealousy. And all of us feel, I think, that we belong not to ourselves but to the future of man."

"Dan and Dorothy, under Western, are going to Bronson Beta school—learning the language by the talking-picture machines, just as the Other People's children did. And they are the only ones who are beginning to be able to speak it naturally. In two or three years they would be able to pass as Bronson Betans—except for their minor physiological differences."

"Dodson is having trouble with the language. He goes about the city talking to friends, eating in the central dining room and mumbling that 'you can't teach an old dog new tricks.' He never was a good linguist—as Duquesne has proved by talking in French with him for the amused benefit of all who spoke the language. But Dodson is most eager to learn, because from illustrations in the metal books and in the screened lectures on the subject, he has found that surgery on this planet was a science far beyond terrestrial dreams. Working with him are five women and eleven men doctors."

"Jack Taylor is the sheik and Romeo of Hendron. About twenty

still live here—watching us, waiting to strike against us? Do the Midianites have spies here?"

"We are virtually agreed upon that theory. Yet we cannot find where they hide. But we do know—to our sorrow—that they have spies in other cities."

"After learning to fly the planes, we armed them. Then Tony dispatched a fleet of six to make a thorough inspection of the surrounding country and the neighboring cities. He wanted full information of the Midianites and of the territory around us."

"There are two cities south of where Ransdell landed his ship. There are several inland. All were entered and explored. In the southernmost city the crew of a plane commanded by Jack Taylor was sniped upon, and two of his men were killed."

"A third plane did not return. It was subsequently sighted near the northern city occupied by the main Midianite colony—shot down and wrecked completely."

"We have been spied upon several times by planes flying over the city. A request for surrender to the 'Dominion of Asian Realists' was dropped twice, and our failure to reply brought one tremendous bomb—which, however, did not penetrate our tough, transparent envelope, although it was unquestionably intended for that purpose."

"It is not safe to leave the city," Elliot James diary continued. "Twice parties on foot exploring the geology and flora outside the gates have been fired at by enemy planes which appeared from the north and dived at them."

"It is evident that the Midianites are engaged in a war of attrition. They mean to conquer us. They mean to have Bronson Beta for themselves—or at least to insure that all human beings upon the planet will be governed by them and will live by their precepts. And Lady Cynthia has left no doubt in our minds about their desire for our women. They need what they call 'breeding females.' I think that 'need' in itself would be sufficient to cause every man and woman here to fight to the death."

"Yes, we could and should be happy here now. But—"

"More than three hundred Englishmen and Englishwomen are living in subjugation, and we are unable to set them free. They are our own blood and kin. They are living under conditions at best odious, at worst horrible to them. We cannot be happy while they are virtually slaves."



of our handsome girls and women (they are handsome again, the long strain of our first rugged months having ended) are wildly vying for his attention. The tall, red-headed college oarsman takes his popularity with delight—and he is seldom seen without a beautiful lady companion. When he was absent on a mission for Tony, the number of blue damsels was appalling. They could not even write to him, which seemed to distress them enormously."

"Duquesne has moved next door to the German actress who joined us in Michigan. He is working on the mystery of our power source—and 'cementing the bonds of international amity,' he says."

"Higgins has found some carefully preserved seeds in the radium-warmed cellars of the city, and he has planted them. He keeps digging them up to see if they have sprouted—which, so far, they have not; and he goes in a perpetual daze."

Again Elliot James paused. Again he wrote:

"All those factors are on the pleasant side of our ledger. We are a civilization again. Love and clothes and cosmetics and fancy desserts and gossip and apartment decoration have returned to us. Our animals have been collected from the encampments, and they are installed in a 'barn' made from a very elaborate theater. We have harvested and dried a quantity of the spore vegetation as hay for them. They thrive. We are awakened by a cock's crow in the morning, and we serve fresh eggs as a badge of honor with great ceremony at the rate of four or five a day. Dan and Dorothy have milk. We've made butter to go with the eggs. We should be perfectly happy, perfectly content. But—"

"Where is Von Beltz?"

"He vanished the day Cole Hendron died—the day we arrived here. That was sixty Bronson Beta days ago. And nothing has been seen of him or learned about him since then."

"And—"

"Who dwells secretly in our city? Who stole one of our three roosters? Who stole Hibb's translation of a book on electricity? Who screamed on the street in the dead of night three days ago—turning out the people in Dormitory A to find—no one? Do the Other People

"And also—Bronson Beta moves ever into cold. Bitter cold! Sixty days ago the surface of the planet was chilly. Then, for a while it warmed again, so that we enjoyed a long fall or Indian summer. But now the chill is returning. Our seasons are due not to an inclination of our axis, as on earth, but to our eccentric orbit. The earth in winter was actually nearer to the sun than in the summer, but in winter the earth's axis caused the sun's rays to fall obliquely. Here on Bronson Beta we move from a point close to the orbit of Venus to a point near that of Mars—and the change in distance from the sun will bring extremes of temperature."

"That is not all. That is not the only problem—anxious problem—which faces us in these autumn days. Shall we turn back toward the sun? Our scientists say so; but shall we? This planet has not done it yet. Its specialty seems to be a drift out into space."

"Our astrophysicists and mathematicians burn their lights far into the night of this new planet in order to anticipate the possibilities in our state. They are not romantic men."

"Meanwhile as we move out into space toward Mars, that red world increases in size and brilliance. Already it is a more vivid body than was Venus from the earth, and its color is malevolent and ominous."

"So the days and nights pass. . . . 'Yes, our colony is returning to the happy human pursuits of love and knowledge and social relationships. But we are surrounded by mysteries, terrors, spies within our city, enemies who would conquer us; and always the red planets draw nearer—as not long ago the two bodies from cosmos drew toward the condemned and terrified Earth.'"

As Elliot James finished that entry in his diary, he was interrupted by a knock on his door.

"Come in," he called.

Shirley Cotton entered. She said something that sounded like "Hoi-pai-lato."

"Hopai-lato yourself," Elliot James answered.

"That's a Bronson Beta word," she said. "It means, 'How the devil are you?'—or something like that."

"Sit," said the writer. "I'm fine. What's news?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Death to Poisonous Black Widow Spider

One of the most poisonous insects which troubles mankind is the Black Widow spider. While this insect is fairly easily identified by the hour glass marking on the under side, oftentimes people have been bitten by it before they have had time to discover its dangerous character. The best plan is to regard all spiders with suspicion, and to destroy them as soon as they are discovered. A reliable insect spray, containing an ample quantity of Pyrethrins, a product derived from Pyrethrum flowers, is not only sure death to spiders, including the dread Black Widow, but kills flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests.

In making up a product of this kind, it is important that ample Pyrethrins be included to give a complete killing effect. Unless sufficient Pyrethrins are contained in the mixture insects may be stunned and rendered groggy for a time, but recover from the effects of the spray.

With a Bang
Some of the biggest "busts" are those of financial wizards.

THE FIRST GAME LAW

Two hundred years ago the Indians in Kentucky set aside game refuges for bears and created what may have been the first game law in America, says Vernon Bailey, retired naturalist of the Biological Survey. Bear fat, bear meat, and bear skins were the most prized returns of the hunt. Large areas were set aside as "beloved bear grounds" where only a limited number of animals could be killed each year, so that a permanent supply of these animals would be maintained. Mr. Bailey believes it might be well today to follow the example of the Kentucky Indians, and establish "beloved bear grounds."

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THE STORY FROM THE BEGINNING

Under the leadership of Cole Hendron, American scientist, some 200 persons escape in a Space Ship just before a cosmic collision that wipes out the earth, and land on Bronson Beta. The appearance of an airplane, which disappears without making an attempt to communicate with the refugees, leaves a feeling of alarm. The newcomers realize they are not alone on the new planet, and that their visitors may be enemies. Tony Drake and Elliot James, on an airplane flight, come upon a city, enclosed under what seems like half an iridescent glass bubble. Among their finds, in the city, is an edible grain—millions of bushels. On their way back they stumble upon the camp of more than 200 persons who left the earth when they did, in a second Space Ship piloted by Dave Ransdell. Tony learns that Russian, Japanese and German Communists have reached Bronson Beta and probably sent the mysterious plane to spy on their camp. Hendron's outfit is gassed by unseen enemies, but all recover. The Asiatics make an aerial raid. Tony and his men annihilate their armada with terrific blasts from the Space Ship's propulsion tubes. Hendron's health failing, he orders Tony to remove everybody to one of the Sealed Cities, which is done. Hendron dies on the way. The Americans find they derive their power of light and heat from a plant in another city, and fear the Asiatics control it and plan to freeze them into submission during the intensely cold winter. Von Beltz, a leader, disappears. Cole Hendron is buried with appropriate honors.

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A SLAP AT MOB VIOLENCE

Mob violence, the monster that has run amuck raising havoc in California of recent years, was dealt a staggering blow last week by a group of practical, clear-thinking farmers of San Joaquin valley.

By applying plain common sense they have reduced the probability of strikes, riots and bloodshed in the state's cotton fields this year to almost absolute zero. For when harvesting begins in the great inland area, cotton pickers will be paid the highest wages in the world for such work—90 cents per 100 pounds. Only two years ago, you will recall, three died in a strike on these fields.

So much of California's prosperity, so much of our full-flavored existence as a bountiful land under the sun depends upon agriculture, that it is imperative for healthy conditions to prevail in matters of the soil.

And yet today the difficulty is far from ultimate solution. Rumblings of discontent are still echoing elsewhere, notably in the north as an aftermath of the tar and feather affair in northern harvest fields.

A higher wage for pickers is not always the solution. Sometimes economic conditions put this remedy beyond the power of the farmer who would not starve. And sometimes trouble starts when wages are adequate. But a fully equitable wage usually pays big dividends.

Unquestionably Communists are responsible for much of the strife. But low wages and dissatisfied field workers are perfect ammunition for their cause, since their only purpose is to bring about violence for its own sake.

One of the neatest and most permanent steps yet taken to foil the aims of these enemies of the state was that of the San Joaquin farmers who have decided to pay their pickers the highest wages in the world.

PAMPERING CRIMINALS

Almost athwart the inner passage of the Golden Gate, the forbidding sandstone walls of a fortress-like structure stand on an island that is little more than a barren rock. It is Alcatraz prison. Within those walls is the most desperate collection of hardened arch-criminals in the United States today.

California did not want these men in their midst in the first place. But the government needed a place for Al Capone and others of his ilk, so California swallowed her pride and let them take over.

Now, however, a number of stories have begun to leak through those formidable walls to the effect that prisoners in Alcatraz really have a pretty tough time of it. And as always, a number of sob-sisters have arisen to proclaim that it is a shame the poor fellows have to suffer so.

As a matter of fact the real shame is that we have among us persons who look upon a prison sentence as a passport to a life of ease in a country-club atmosphere. The men in Alcatraz have robbed and swindled people. They have killed other men in cold blood. They knew ahead of time the fate awaiting them if they were apprehended.

Actually, the deal they are getting is rough, but it is square. They are granted no favors and are exposed to no physical torture. They are simply under strict discipline. And what other way, might it be asked, ought society to treat its worst offenders?

California's too-lenient parole system, the prevalence of crime throughout the country, and even lynching may be attributed partly to the crocodile tears of those who would pamper criminals.

148 YEARS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY

On Sept. 17, the Constitution of the United States was 148 years old. Observation of Constitution day has focused public attention on that great document—and on the dangers that are now besetting it.

It is no exaggeration to say that constitutional rights and privileges are menaced—that political experimentation with theories of alien origin are usually the direct antithesis of the American scheme of government—and that many of the politicians who pay lip service to the constitution in high-sounding speeches, are among the leaders of those who emasculate it.

Some are urging that a constitutional amendment be passed whereby congress and the president would be given vastly broader powers than they now possess—in spite of the fact that such an amendment would very possibly make the Bill of Rights meaningless. Others advocate a law depriving the supreme court of its right to pass on the constitutionality of legislation—even though that would eliminate the principal reason for the very existence of the court, and make it no different from lower tribunals. Still others are urging new judicial "interpretations" of constitutional provisions whereby the original meaning would be warped. And there are those who think it feasible to circumvent the constitution, by political chicanery whereby laws can be kept away from a supreme court decision for a long period of time, until their unconstitutional ends have been attained.

It is inevitable that changes in the constitution will weaken it—that the protecting arm it now holds out over human rights, property rights and individual liberties and prerogatives will be made less strong. No document has withstood the vicissitudes of a changing century and a half so well—none has so completely achieved the purposes of free, democratic government. The constitution is the very soul of America—without it, we would be no different from those other nations whose people are now feeling the mailed fist of dictators, at the expense of freedom of the press, freedom of action, freedom to live, think and speak as one wishes.

CALIFORNIA TOPS THE WAVE

Perhaps you remember in those dark days of mid-depression how the government tried to build up a philosophy of optimism among the populace, and exhorted everybody to spend lavishly. Well, it looks as though California has come through splendidly. Check withdrawals against depositor accounts, the best clue to spending habits, have reached normal proportions in the Pacific coast area, Standard Statistics company reported the other day. More—this part of the country is the only section now back to the norm (1920-24) on that firm's index.

But it is not a matter merely of spending. Basic conditions out here are better than elsewhere. A map just completed by the Administrative and Research corporation of New York illustrates the fact graphically. The map is shaded with four colors representing good, better than average and below average conditions. Coast states, as far east as Arizona, New Mexico and Montana, are the only ones labelled "good." Thence eastward clear across the center of the country runs a darker color, meaning "average." North of this strip and south of it the label is "better than average." But Pennsylvania and the New England states are the blackest shade, meaning "below average."

Some observers try to explain this by saying any change in the business picture begins in the east, then moves gradually westward across the continent. They say the beginnings of recovery hit the east first, and that a reaction has now set in and may be out here presently.

But there is no sound basis for such reasoning. One bit of evidence refuting it is that things never did get quite so bad, out here in California, as they did on the Atlantic seaboard.

Our friends on the Atlantic side will have to acknowledge that at least part of the reason for our leadership is owing to things in which we take pardonable pride—the progressive attitude of a younger (in point of residence) population, and the advantages nature has bestowed so plentifully.

WHAT FIRE PREVENTION MEANS TO YOU

The coming of Fire Prevention week, which will be observed between Oct. 6 and 12, makes it worthwhile to meditate on what fire prevention means to you as an individual, a taxpayer, a homeowner and a worker.

Fire prevention saves lives—yours and your loved ones. Thousands of people are now cremated each year—because someone was careless.

Fire prevention is the friend of the home. Without it, your home may be turned to ashes—and insurance can never replace the many intangible values each home represents. Money cannot compensate for everything.

Fire prevention tends to keep taxes down. Each time a fire destroys taxpaying property, thus removing it from the tax rolls, higher taxes must be paid by all other property within the community.

Fire prevention keeps insurance rates down. Over a period of years, the rate for each locality is based upon fire loss—many fires mean high rates.

Fire prevention is the friend of employment. When a fire destroys a business, jobs are lost, and thousands of dollars in purchasing power is lost with them. Untold privation and misery can result.

Fire prevention means progressive towns and cities. Cases are on record where a single fire, destroying a town's main industry, has resulted in permanent retrogression, at the expense of property and all other values in the community.

Prevent fire—and save lives and money. Do your part during Fire Prevention week.

"SANITY ON THE PRAIRIES"

It is refreshing to report that at least one state has managed to avoid the fallacy that the way to create prosperity is to spend billions on credit—credit which must be based on all the savings and wealth, all the property, all the industries, all the earnings and other resources of the commonwealth.

That state is Nebraska, which is described by W. E. Christensen in an article in the New York Herald Tribune entitled "Sanity on the Prairies."

Nebraska has a new \$10,000,000 capitol—without a penny of debt standing against it.

Nebraska has a splendid highway system—without a single outstanding bond.

Nebraska's state tax, which provides the funds for supporting the state university, four normal schools and all other state activities, has averaged less than two mills per year during the last ten years.

Nebraska has no state income tax, no sales tax, no nuisance taxes. The state hasn't one cent of bonded indebtedness. Total bonded debt of its 93 counties, in July, 1934, was but \$6,247,000—of which a single county, Douglas, accounted for \$4,500,000, leaving the small sum of \$1,700,000 apportioned among the 92 remaining county governments.

This sounds like a taxpayers' Utopia, which it is. It hasn't been achieved through magic. Here, according to Mr. Christensen, is the four-sided plan Nebraska follows:

1. Pay as you go; issue no state bonds and few county bonds. 2. Reject new forms of taxation. 3. Watch public spending and the spenders. 4. Remember that even in these changing times the functions of local government are the same as they were 15 years ago and should cost no more.

The plan is simple. It is workable. It is sound. Nebraska has led the way toward economic sanity—other states should fall in line.

Recruiting for Marine Corps

Recruiting for the marine corps will continue indefinitely, according to information received by Postmaster Ira Grinn. A limited number of applicants will be accepted monthly to fill vacancies caused by discharges and retirements. Information about this colorful branch of the government service may be obtained from the local postmaster, or by writing to the marine corps recruiting station, 100 Harrison street, San Francisco.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

By WILLIS GREEN

High school opened with a bang last Monday, and the enrollment as announced by Principal Lloyd K. Wood tops 365. The enrollment this year, so far, is much higher than it was at this time last year. Of the total, 110 are freshmen, which accounts for the greater number in school here this year, as last year's graduating class numbered but 80.

Basketball practice started in the 110-pound class yesterday afternoon, and the 120-pound class practice got under way today.

A basketball practice game with San Jose high was scheduled for Sept. 28, but was cancelled because of the late opening date of the high school here, according to Coach Ralph E. Noddin.

It has also been announced that the first league 110 and 120 games will be held Friday, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Mary Hoerler, sister of Mrs. Miracle and Mrs. Putnam, was the victim of a fall in the yard of her sister's home this morning. Her face was badly skinned and bruised and a cut on her hand required several stitches to close.

Miss Thelma Brooks arrived last Thursday for a two-weeks vacation. Miss Brooks is studying for a nurse's certificate at the sanitarium at Auberry, in the San Joaquin valley.

Herbert Pryor is attending the Ford school in Richmond this week. He is employed by the Dunlap Motor company, local Ford agents.

A fool is a man who insists that he is right even after you have expressed an opposite opinion.—Osbourne, Kansas, Farmer.

The old fashioned congressman sent garden seeds to his constituents so they could raise more produce. The modern congressman votes appropriations to pay them money for not raising so much produce.

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Used Cars Good Transportation, Says Ford Dealer

One of the most significant changes that has taken place in the automotive world during the last few years is the attitude of the public toward the used car, according to P. H. Dunlap, local Ford dealer.

"There was a time when the average buyer was afraid of a used car," Dunlap says. "He believed he was taking a chance whenever he purchased a car that had seen service in the hands of a previous owner. However, that condition no longer exists, and the motor car dealers themselves have brought about this change in sentiment."

"Reputable dealers realized that their reputations meant something to the people in their respective territories, and they placed those reputations back of their used cars, just as the manufacturers backed their new automobiles. They spent many thousands of dollars for modern equipment with which to prepare their used automobiles for service before they were offered to the public, and they saw to it that every used car was properly reconditioned before it was offered for sale."

"Because of Ford's great sales volume, Ford dealers everywhere had large stocks of used cars, and they led the way, so to speak, in the matter of guaranteeing the performance of their reconditioned automobiles. This built good will and increased their new car sales as well as their used car business."

"So it has come to pass that the public now views the purchase of a used car with confidence, realizing that the guarantee of the dealer will be fulfilled."

It is said that the New Dealers have proceeded on the assumption that all business is wicked. Well, isn't that so? Just look where it went to.

A Magic Window

• The most conspicuous window in Campbell has been secured for advertising "Home Town" merchandise and service. Then any and all things not available at home.
• You are invited to solicit us for space in our "MAGIC WINDOW"
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How California Counties Derived Their Names

DEL NORTE COUNTY

Created March 2, 1857. The name of this county signifies "the north, and the county being in the extreme north (west) corner of the state derived its name from its geographical position.

This county, one of California's favored spots of natural charm, is a land where the waters of the Pacific wash a shore line of rare beauty, where mammoth redwood trees, giant firs, cedars, pines and verdure-clad valleys are cut by crystal-clear streams winding through forests and rock-ribbed canyons. Del Norte is not an agricultural county as the government forest reserve covers 78 per cent of the land area. Acres suitable for cultivation aggregate 90,000, of which 36,965 are under cultivation. With no railroads, Del Norte until recent years was California's last frontier. But state highways have made it easily accessible and Crescent City harbor, now under construction, is destined to become the sixth major harbor on the Pacific coast. It will provide an outlet for millions of tons of copper, gold ore, lime rock, 80 per cent of all the known chrome ore in the nation, silica, marble, manganese, coal and billions of feet of lumber. Del Norte hopes that eventually an air base will be established at Crescent City as it lies about midway between San Francisco and Puget Sound, making it a logical position for government-owned aircraft. Population: 4739. Area: 1024 square miles.

EL DORADO COUNTY

Created Feb. 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties of California. Francis Orellana, a companion of the adventurer Pizarro, wrote a fictitious account of a wonderful province in South America, of a fabulous region of delightful climate and never-failing verdure, abounding in gold and precious stones, where wine gushed forth from never-ceasing springs, and wheat fields grew ready-baked loaves of bread, and birds already roasted flew among the trees, and nature was filled with harmony and sweetness. From this description, a gold-bearing belt was called El Dorado, as in later days it has been called Klondike. So, when the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall at Colma in January, 1848, became known to the world, California, and particularly that part where gold was discovered, was called "El Dorado," and it was from this fact that the county was given its name upon its creation.

The county embraces 1,111,680 acres, the El Dorado national forest covering 251,800, while total timber lands have an acreage of 586,645. For approximately 40 miles the topography changes, ascending to 10,020 feet at Pyramid peak, then sloping to an altitude of 6225 feet at the Nevada line. Picture a beautiful mountainous country carpeted by almost one sweep of pine forest, with shimmering lakes, including the incomparable Lake Tahoe, and sparkling streams and you have El Dorado.

General John C. Fremont with a party of pioneers, following directions given by Indians, reached Lake Tahoe Feb. 14, 1844. General Fremont gave the lake the name of his companion traveler, Bonpland, a noted botanist. Later Lake Bonpland was changed to Lake Bigler in honor of California's third governor. In 1861 an attempt to change the name to Tula Tulia failed and in 1862 William Henry Knight of Los Angeles, who crossed the plains in 1859, persuaded a group of prominent men to back his efforts to call the lake "Tahoe," an Indian name meaning "big water," or "high water," or "water in a high place." The land office at Washington and the press approved of the name.

Since the day when James Marshall found gold in the tail-race of Capt. John Sutter's mill at Coloma in January, 1848, El Dorado has produced millions in gold. Lumbering holds an outstanding position in industry and labor of the county. In addition it is famed for its Bartlett pears and at Placerville, known as Hangtown in early days, is one of the largest packing sheds in the world. Dairying and livestock are important industries. El Dorado is an internationally famous resort country and it is estimated that 250,000 persons annually drive through the county over the Lincoln highway connecting San Francisco and Nevada. In Placerville are buildings made of brick manufactured in 1852. There,



How many of us have noticed of late the very talented young miss who has often appeared before us on the silver sheet. Shes' none other than little Bert Kenner. It is popularly spoken that her school days were spent in our neighboring township of Alameda.

Speaking of local talent, Santa Clara county seems to well represent itself with popular names, Edmund Lowe, Bennett Sisters, Olivia De Havilland and others. Last but not least "Tom Thumb" apparently had an interest in San Jose, for in the year of 1876 Tom Thumb with Mrs. Tom Thumb did drive down the main street of San Jose, stopping at what is now a department store. It so happened that a soda and candy store occupied the spot; here they enjoyed a refreshment of some sort. Little is on record of this being a fact; however it will be the real "Ole Timers" who will remember. Tom Thumb was really the beginning of the reputation as a showman that was later enjoyed by the famous P. T. Barnum.

Today we find a smooth and suave gentleman known as Warren William, born way back in Aitken, Minn. He always had the yen to become an actor, but it wasn't until he had served in the engineers' corp of the A.E.F. and the armistice had been signed that he really applied serious thought to making it his

profession. Saying anything about Wheeler and Woolsey without speaking of both is like trying to compound a prescription without all the ingredients.

Bert Wheeler's earliest remembered desire was, when he grew up, to become an actor. Robert Woolsey, though, aspired to become a jockey. They deserted the three "R's" in their teens, Bert to haunt Broadway backstages, Bob to ride them wild and woolly at the old Cleveland track.

Bert became a vaudeville headliner in his early twenties, well-known all over the country, and in good old London for his apple-eating act, wherein he would sit and nibble on an apple and punctuate his nibbles with wisecracks. Wheeler was far less fortunate, a fall from one of the wild and woolies ended his racing aspirations. He thus became a bellhop in a theatrical boarding house. The atmosphere imbued him with a desire to become a Shakespearean mime, but the boarding vaudevillians advised him to stay on the comedy track. Thus resulting in the birth of the "empty goggles" and a well-burnt stogie.

Thanks for your many inquiries—we are getting to them as quickly as publications allow.

Why wouldn't it be a lot cheaper and more satisfactory—especially to those who have to carry the guns—if Mussolini and Haile Selassie were to put on the gloves and fight it out in fifteen rounds or less. The league of nations could see to it that Ethiopia didn't run in Joe Louis as a ringer with whiskers.

PERSONALS

Group 3 of the Congregational church guild will serve a chicken dinner Oct. 4, at 6:30 p. m., in the church dining hall. Tickets may be reserved by phoning Mrs. Person, chairman of the group, at Campbell 93 or 137J.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Silberbauer, Saturday, at the county hospital, a daughter.

Dr. F. R. Anderson has been appointed section physician for the P.W.A. in this territory. This is in addition to his work at the San Jose transient shelter.

FOR SALE—Quick-Meal gas range with oven regulator. 33 North Central. 11W. 1tp

are many villages and towns founded in the gold-rush days which still are in existence. Population: 8,325. Area: 1737 square miles. (To be Continued)

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SOVIET TOUR

(Continued from Page 1)

short and wages adequate. The country is simply beautiful and nearly everyone smiling and contented. I think they have a saner method. The Reds will, of course, argue that such a mild affair would not have worked with them, but I am not so sure.

While far more sympathetic than before I am still unbelieving in a policy which takes some of the spice out of life. The Russian's argument that I'm not educated up to it, I can't answer.

It is a real education in economics, but Oh, boy—I was glad to get back to the green Polish fields of capitalism.

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Sani-Flush, reg. 25c size19c
Formay, 1-lb. can, 20c; 3-lb. can55c
Westlake Peas & Carrots, No. 2's15c
Briardale Spinach, 2's, 10c; 2 1-2's, 2 for25c
Rumford Paking Powder, 1 lb.29c
Sea Island Sugar, 10-lb. bags51c
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CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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Crisis Is Near in Geneva Over Italy's Adventure

MATTERS in Geneva were rapidly approaching a crisis—a crisis for Italy and Ethiopia, for European peace and for the League of Nations itself. The Italian cabinet, in which Mussolini holds eight portfolios, announced in Rome that Italy would accept a compromise and would not retreat from the course it has laid out in East Africa; that its military preparations were being intensified, and that its forces were adequate "to respond to any menace whatever." Still more important, in the light of developments, was the cabinet's announcement of strengthening its military forces in Libya, where General Balbo has been establishing a strong line of air depots. This colony borders Egypt on the west, and there was immediately a lot of speculation as to whether Mussolini planned to attack the British empire in that region. Italian forces in Libya have received reinforcements of 40,000 men with tanks and field artillery, and are much stronger than the British forces in Egypt. If economic sanctions were imposed on Italy, Mussolini might well reply by threatening Great Britain in that quarter, by invasion and by arousing the native population to revolt.

Premier Laval's speech before the League of Nations was exceedingly clever but did not clear the situation sufficiently. While he gave assurance that France would abide by the league covenant and fulfill its obligations, he hinted that his government would demand in return that Britain enter a definite engagement to carry out the program agreed upon in London on February 3—an air Locarno with automatic enforcement and the conclusion of Danubian and Baltic security pacts.

One after another the nations represented in the league announced their support of the British stand against Italy. If the British do not back down—and that seems unlikely—and if Italy persists in its adventure, the league will be called on to apply article 15 of the covenant. This requires the submission of any dispute, likely to lead to a rupture, to the council which must then try to effect a settlement. The council also will adopt as its own the report of the committee of five, which has failed to find a solution acceptable to Italy. The parties to the dispute are obligated to keep the peace for three months in any event, which would prevent an Italian campaign before the rains set in again in Ethiopia.

If in the next three months either side accepts the council's decision, the other party is automatically outlawed if it starts a war at any time in the future. In that case, the penalties against an aggressor as provided in article 16 must take effect automatically.

It is believed in Geneva that the penalty easiest to apply would be a general boycott of all trade with Italy. In that case the course, followed by the United States would be all important. The European statesmen feel confident that they can count on President Roosevelt, once a war breaks out, to interpret cotton, wheat, and other raw materials as war material and under the American neutrality legislation forbid direct shipment to Italy and Ethiopia.

New German Laws Bear Down on the Jews

SIX hundred members of the German reichstag, all fervent Nazis, met in special session in Nuremberg and at the demand of Reichsfuehrer Hitler passed two laws bearing down hard on the Jews in the reich. The first of these new statutes prescribes prison sentences as penalties for marriages between Jews and citizens of German kindred blood, and declares such marriages void if performed in a foreign country. Extra-marital relations between Jews and Aryans also are punishable by prison sentences. Jews are forbidden to employ women under forty-five years in their households after January 1, on penalty of imprisonment. Jews are not allowed to hoist the national flag, being limited to the Zionist blue and white emblem.

The second law provides that only a person who "belongs to the protective association of the German empire and is especially obligated to the reich" may be a citizen of

Germany. This citizen must be of German or kindred blood and show that he is willing to serve the German people. Thus Jews and Germans of whom the Nazis disapprove may be excluded.

Hitler also put through a third law establishing the Nazi Swastika as the national and trade flag of Germany. The war ministry was instructed to adopt a war flag of black, white and red.

In his address to the reichstag Hitler said that by the laws adopted he hoped to deliver a fatal blow to Communism and Jewry. He also discussed the Memel question and warned Lithuania that justice must be done to Germans in Memel "before events take form that one day may be only regretted."

There had been hopes, Mr. Davis said, for a conference on naval disarmament this fall. But the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has removed any such possibility.

Mr. Davis Tells President of Conditions in Europe

NORMAN H. DAVIS, American "ambassador at large," called on President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and gave him a clear picture of the situation in Europe. After leaving the conference, Mr. Davis said to reporters that war in Europe is extremely probable but he sees no reason why the United States should become involved.

But should an effort be made to defend legality and justice in favor of force, Lithuania is prepared, stated President Smetona, to "defend Memel with all the means at her command."

He regards as Lithuania's chief problem in Memel today the action of Germany in practically stopping all imports from Lithuania with "resultant economic pressure" and what he terms the "relentless influence of foreign propaganda." Continuing, President Smetona said: "Memel is to us an economic necessity, not a political issue. We are too small a nation to engage in political bargaining, as we are too small a country to engage in contra-propaganda. Our only point is the Memel, containing Lithuania's only seaport, is an essential part of Lithuania. And the freedom and preservation of Lithuania is to her people a precious thing."

Soft Coal Strike Averted For Another Week

STRIKES that would have closed down a large part of the country's soft coal industry were averted for a time at least by the vigorous action of President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward P. McGrady, the labor department's best conciliator. The controversy between the miners and operators has been going on for eight months and many negotiations have been attempted. In a meeting with the President and McGrady at Hyde Park the United Mine Workers agreed to permit existing wage pacts to continue in force seven more days, thus averting the walk-out that would have started September 16. Negotiations toward a new wage contract were then started, with McGrady representing President Roosevelt.

Secretary Hull's Reply on Brodsky Protest

OFFICIAL annoyance in Germany over the remarks of Magistrate Brodsky of New York who called the Hitler regime "a throwback to barbarism" probably was allayed by the note from Secretary of State Hull. This explained that the federal government had no control over the magistrate, but Mr. Hull in it gave a sound verbal spanking to Brodsky for "indulging in expressions of offensive to another government with which we have official relations."

Communists Are Barred by Commercial Telegraphers

THE Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, at its annual convention in Chicago, voted to bar Communists from membership. International President Frank B. Powers of Chicago and Secretary-Treasurer W. L. Allen of Winnipeg were re-elected.

Kentucky Operators Fight Guffey Coal Act

LEGAL attack on the Guffey soft coal act has been opened by 16 coal companies operating in Harlan county, Kentucky, in Federal court at Louisville. They brought suit for injunction against its enforcement, charging that it violates the federal Constitution in these ways:

1. It violates the fifth amendment, which forbids taking property without due process of law.
2. It violates the tenth amendment, which reserves to the states, or to the people, all rights not granted the federal government or forbidden the states.
3. It attempts to delegate legislative power.
4. The section levying a 15 per cent tax on all coal production, with a 90 per cent refund to producers submitted to the code provided by the act, is "an unconstitutional attempt on the part of congress, under the guise of taxation, to punish those producers of bituminous coal who are unwilling to surrender their constitutional rights."
5. Congress has no jurisdiction over and no power to legislate upon certain matters covered by the act or the code.

The companies declared they would refuse to submit to the act and the code it authorizes. Former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson filed the action as counsel for the plaintiffs. Judge Dawson recently left the bench to re-enter private law practice after declaring unconstitutional the NRA, the slum clearance condemnation proceedings, the taxes imposed by the Kerr-Smith tobacco act, and other New Deal measures.

Remnants of Grand Army Parade in Grand Rapids

"WE WENT to war on foot, and we're joining the parade the same way," declared about 150 of the grizzled veterans who attended the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Grand Rapids, Mich. So these sturdy old men marched in the big parade, while the rest, numbering some 250, rode in automobiles. Here were all that remained of the hundreds of thousands who answered the call to the colors in Civil war days, save for a few who were kept at home by extreme age and illness. Some of the states had no representatives in the line, but their flags were carried nevertheless. From other states there were but one or two. It was a pathetic but inspiring procession, watched by thousands whose eyes were dimmed by tears and escorted by Sons of Veterans, American Legionnaires and Veterans of the Spanish War.

Oley Nelson, ninety-one, of Slater, Iowa, was elected commander-in-chief, to succeed Albert E. Stacey of Elbridge, N. Y.

President Settles Warm Hopkins-Ickes Dispute

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR ICKES and Work Progress Administrator Hopkins got into such a quarrel over the spending of the \$4,000,000,000 fund that the President had to call them to Hyde Park, together with the third and neutral member of the triumvirate—Frank G. Walker, the director of the national emergency council and administrator of applications.

Others called to the important works-relief parley included Daniel Bell, director of the budget; Charles West, under-secretary of interior; Corrington Gill, assistant of Hopkins; Fred Ironsides, administrative assistant of Walker; and Col. Horatio Hackett, chief of housing in the public works administration.

Mr. Roosevelt was determined to have peace, and told those present that the prime necessity at this time is to make jobs quickly, always keeping in mind the idea of turning workers back to private industry as business warrants. This looked like a victory for Hopkins, who favors quick jobs, over Ickes, champion of permanent public works. The President has declared that he hopes 3,500,000 persons can be removed from the relief rolls and put to work by the first of November.

President Roosevelt's Warm Tribute to Trees

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT motored up into the heart of the Adirondacks to witness the dedication of the White Face mountain highway, an engineering feat started when he was governor of New York.

He also attended a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of conservation of forest lands in the state. To a crowd of about 1,000 persons the President said:

"I hope that the next session of congress will pass legislation extending credit to owners of forest land. There is no reason why either government or private industry should not consider trees just as much an asset as houses or barns. Trees are great assets of nature that God has given us."

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.

Washington.—When President Roosevelt entered the White House March 4, 1933, every dollar of federal money that was expended was accounted for and the vouchers reviewed by the general accounting offices. J. Raymond McCarl, comptroller general of the United States, occupied and still occupies an independent position in the accountings he directed and the reviews that were made under the budget and accounting law. But with the arrival of the New Deal and the crisis in government and the nation arising from the depression, scores of new laws were enacted, new agencies of government were created and billions of dollars were appropriated, the bulk of it being spent without reference to the accounting act or the bureau of the budget. Congress, under White House direction, did not make these new agencies or their spending accountable to the comptroller general.

It was almost two years before President Roosevelt saw fit to make any of the emergency agencies, the alphabetical soup, amenable to the general accounting office. Consequently, millions upon millions of dollars were spent and only the spending agencies knew whether they were spent in accordance with law. Now, however, things have changed. Late last winter, the President began extending the broad wings of the general accounting office over emergency agencies and has continued to do so until, only the other day, the last of these were made responsible to the comptroller general. Thus an independent governmental unit—one with no axes to grind—again is in a position to say whether federal money is being spent as congress directed and in a manner which the taxpayers have the right to demand.

This spending of money in gigantic amounts always breeds suspicion. It causes people to inquire, whatever the form of government may be or whatever political party may be in control, whether there is waste or graft, whether the then office holders are feathering their own nests, and many another question of the like. It was true in the case of the New Deal. Observers here in Washington constantly were receiving information alleging that this individual or that had been displaying signs of unusual prosperity; that rumors were afloat concerning graft and crookedness in one agency or another and that "somebody ought to expose" the goings-on with respect to a named department of government. It was not an unusual circumstance because in every administration we have here in Washington who attempt to see and to hear as much as we can, get the same kind of reaction. Only, it seemed to have been worse this time and well it may have been because the amount of money made available to President Roosevelt and subordinates was so much larger. It is my belief, however, that there has not been more of this intangible thing called graft in government in the present administration than in most others. There has been some crookedness because there have been court convictions of some officials but I expect when and if the future lays bare all facts concerning the present administration and its handling of the vast sums of money available to it, it will be disclosed that most of the New Deal officials have been honest in their disbursement of funds.

If Mr. Roosevelt has been able to keep down straight-out crookedness, he is to be commended. It will remove from the forthcoming campaign some of the mud slinging that really has no place in national politics. But, while the President is entitled to commendation for the attempts at honest disbursement of funds, I hear more and more criticism of the way the money has been spent. Indeed, it appears now that the vast expenditures by the administration are likely to be as much of a campaign issue as is his proposal to alter the Constitution to fit New Deal plans.

Every one knows that when an individual's pocketbook is touched, he rises in revolt. By the time the next election comes around individuals will have had their pocketbooks touched rather forcibly by national and state and local taxes of an increased amount. Thus, it is easy to see how the criticism of Roosevelt's spending is growing and can continue to grow. The government has been pushed ten or twelve billion more in debt and the end is not in sight, despite the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has intimated on several occasions lately that he proposes to curtail federal expenditures except for emergency purposes. Those announcements and any future declarations he may make are not going

to soften the antagonistic feeling that people have for any public official who wastes money whether the motives be proper or improper. From this point, one may look into the crystal of the 1938 campaign and it takes no stretch of the imagination to visualize what a pounding the New Deal opposition will give the Roosevelt administration on this question of spending.

When Mr. Roosevelt began spending, he declared it was justified because hundreds of thousands of citizens were starving. His next pronouncement on this subject by way of explaining continued expenditure was that if the government spent freely, it would serve as a priming of the economic pump; that the circulation of federal money would allow industry to sell and that industry would replace by manufacture the things sold. That, too, brought little or no result. Then we entered the current stage where the spending was to be closely supervised and only projects that held promise of actually developing manufacture and retail selling would be approved and financed by federal money. It is regrettable but it is a fact that almost nothing has come of this program.

And to make matters worse, lately, Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, and Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins have locked horns on the bulk of the projects on which federal money was to be used. It is not strange that these two men should differ. Mr. Hopkins, being a trained, a professional, welfare worker, sees things only from the standpoint of the individual who needs food. Mr. Ickes has a conception of federal spending that embraces the use of money in ways designed to start the great industries in motion. He figures that if these industries get going, they will employ workers; the workers will spend their wages and the retailers will profit thereby and, as the retailers sell from their shelves, they seek replacements from the manufacturers. The controversy between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes, therefore, is not one to be settled by compromise or by soft words. In fact, it may never be settled until one or the other gets out of his place in the government.

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ROMAN COINS TELL HISTORY

The first Roman coins were cast about the middle of the Third century, B. C. They were of bronze, generally showing the prow of a ship on the reverse and heads of various divinities on the obverse. The "as" or "aes," one pound of bronze, was the unit of the Roman mint and its multiples and parts formed the Roman coinage. The value was placed on both sides in different manners. The mark of value of the "as" was 1. Its type was the head of Janus. The letter "S" indicated the value of the semis, four globules the sextans and one globule the uncia. These were all parts of the "as," the uncia being about one-twelfth.

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ARCHIBALD H. PRICE, MANAGER

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Washington Said It Scaring Mussolini Ethiopian War Fever Not Even a Nest Egg

One hundred and thirty-nine years ago George Washington made his farewell address. It is mid-"Victorian" to drag in George Washington now, when so many are prepared to write a better Constitution than the one he signed. Nevertheless, some of the old-fashioned may tolerate a reminder that in his farewell address George Washington said:

Arthur Brisbane Washington said:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

Also, with apologies to pacifists and high-spirited young college gentlemen who say they would not fight under any circumstances, you are reminded that George Washington said in 1790:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

If Mussolini can be scared by British gestures, he will be scared, with England sending her great battleships to the Gibraltar harbor. Other battleships and thousands of soldiers are sent to her island of Malta, and, imitating real war, she is putting "submarine booms" in the Gibraltar harbor on the assumption that wicked Mussolini might send submarines to blow up her battleships; and that is exactly what he would do if it came to war.

Mussolini is not alone in his desire for war. On Sunday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, according to the Associated Press, "2,000 shrieking Ethiopians," yelling "We want war," gathered before the imperial palace demanding weapons. The Associated Press says: "The scene was so violent that police confiscated motion picture films of it." That was wise, because films might have convinced the outside world that Ethiopians and Italians are much alike "under the skin."

Sewell L. Avery, head of Montgomery Ward & Co., will tell you that the work of the tax gatherers in America is done thoroughly. His company, on its regular business in six months, made \$4,349,766. Taxes on this business amounted to \$4,600,000, or \$251,000 more than the concern earned. You might almost call that "discouraging business." When you take the eggs from the nest of the hen that would like to set, you always leave one egg, or at least a door knob, "to go on with."

Dispatches from Tokyo tell of planning political murder wholesale.

The "god-sent troops" that have committed occasional murders in highest places are tired of "occasional" murders, and decided to wipe out the Japanese cabinet in an air raid with bombs, destroy the financial district of Tokyo, assassinate hundreds of industrial and financial leaders and "re-establish imperial despotism."

The burning of buildings to put the throne and Tokyo in a state of chaos was part of the plan.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, who took his giant English-built automobile to the smooth surface of the Great Salt Desert, west of Salt Lake City, and drove the car faster than 300 miles an hour, returns to New York advising motorists to "drive carefully."

Sir Malcolm, who has surpassed every speed record on the surface of the earth, selects the right place for speeding. At home he belongs to English organizations established to promote safety.

Sir James Jeans, British astronomer and physicist, whose "The Mysterious Universe" and other books you should read, has changed his mind about the age of the universe, and, like Professor Einstein, when he changes his mind he tells you.

He thinks the universe is about 10,000,000,000,000 or ten trillions of years old. That is a long time to Sir James Jeans and us, but, for all Jeans or anybody else knows, it may mean less than one hour in the life of some "super-universe."

Hitler, talking to his army about "iron discipline," blames Christianity and the Hohenzollerns for the rise of Communism that "I crushed when I came to power." Whether he crushed it or not remains to be seen.

A sailor from an American ship is locked up in Germany for humming "The Internationale," Communist hymn, and making the hymn worse by saying something unpleasant about Hitler.

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CALIFORNIA News of the Week

Among the several highlights of the recent State Bar Convention, held in San Francisco, was a talk by Dr. Robert A. Milliken, Nobel prize winner and university president, on "Whither Mankind." Twelve-hundred California lawyers and attorneys attended the convention.

Contempt proceedings against John V. Lewis, collector of internal revenue, have been dismissed in a San Francisco Superior Court. Lewis was cited for refusing to testify before the County Grand Jury in its investigation of purported police graft. The court upheld the Treasury Department's ruling forbidding its agents from giving official information.

Restaurateurs' fight against the sales tax has been balked temporarily. The State Supreme Court has denied Dan Dicktakes' petition for a review of the law. Dicktakes is a Sacramento cafe owner who refused to pay the sales tax, claiming it was discriminatory against restaurants in that it exempted grocery store foods, but not cafe meals. He and other restaurant men plan to carry the test case to a final decision.

Radicals received two knock-out punches at the State Federation of Labor Convention, San Diego. First, Edward Vandeleur was re-elected president by a big majority, defeating leftist Harry Bridges. Second, a resolution was adopted excluding Communists from membership.

Bloody testimony that crime does not pay was found near Lodi in the shape of an unidentified man's body. There was a bullet hole through his back. Shortly before the body was found and near the same spot, E. L. Littlefield and a girl companion had been held up and robbed. As the bandits jumped in an auto to escape, Littlefield picked up an overlooked rifle and fired. He was sure he hit one.

Over 700 residents of Santa Clara County have signed affidavits saying that the county is prejudiced against David Lamson, whose third wife-murder trial has started. Defense counsel is seeking a change of venue. Among the signers are Kathleen Norris and several Stanford University professors.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt is leaving Washington sometime late this week for a hurried trip to the Pacific Coast. He will inspect Boulder Dam, make a speech at Los Angeles and another at San Diego. He also plans a Pacific fishing trip aboard the cruiser Houston.

Mounting county expenses has caused Los Angeles' Central Manufacturing District to threaten a suit to tie up more than \$5,000,000 reserves in Los Angeles County's new budget. The reserves are excessive and will be used for "pork barrel" purposes, charges the district. If successful, the suit would merely prevent expenditure of the funds. Taxes would not be lowered.

Jaunty, 20 pounds heavier than he was two years ago on his last sojourn from San Quentin, Tom Mooney has again made his appearance in the courts at San Francisco to continue his 19-year-old fight for freedom. Said he, "I think it obvious that the State Supreme Court won't do anything, but I feel certain the United States Supreme Court will."

After a strike of many months, a one-year working pact has been signed by the Central Eureka Mining Company and the Mother Lode Union No. 48 of mine workers. Present wage scale and working hours will be continued. The agreement provides that there shall be no discrimination against union men, and that non-union men will be permitted to affiliate themselves with the union if they wish.

After zooming to a new land plane record of 352.46 miles-an-hour, the new "mystery ship" of Howard Hughes has been "retired." Hughes said, "I don't plan any more speed tests in my ship, unless someone betters the record. Why take unnecessary chances?" Hughes had to make a forced landing with his \$126,000 plane following the record run. He made a "belly landing" in a plowed field at 100-miles-an-hour.

Commemorating completion of the huge project, the post office will soon issue a three-cent stamp picturing the Boulder Dam.

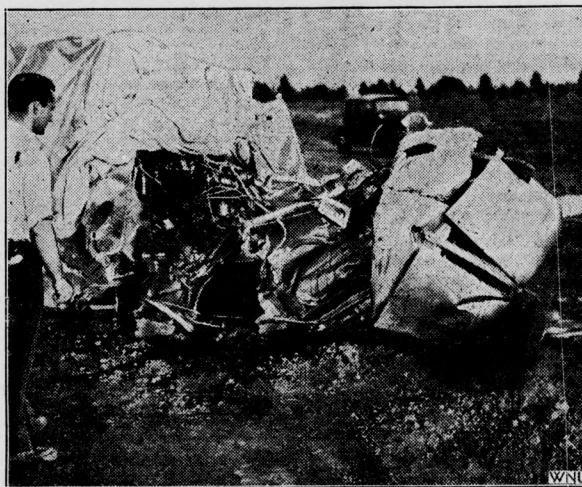
Giving no reason for his action, Governor Frank Merriam commuted the death sentence of Mrs. Nellie Madison, convicted husband-slayer, to life imprisonment. The commutation came a few minutes after the State Supreme Court had refused a review of her case. Mrs. Madison has been held at Tehachapi Prison the last 14 months.

TO PAY CALIFORNIA A VISIT



The famous Rooseveltian smile pictured above will be seen in California shortly as the President leaves sometime late this week for a hurried trip west. He plans to inspect Boulder Dam, make a speech at Los Angeles and another at San Diego.

NEW MYSTERY PLANE CRASHES



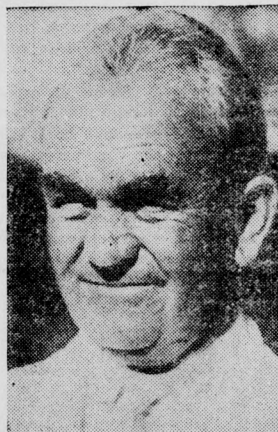
Tom C. Van Stone, 31, former Navy pilot, and Dugald Blue, 27, aviation engineer, were almost instantly killed when their "mystery ship" crashed during a test flight at Glendale. The combination attack plane and bomber cost \$100,000, could carry five machine guns and 1200 pounds of bombs, and had an asserted speed of 235 miles an hour. The wreckage is shown covered to prevent cameramen taking pictures.

Conservative Wins



At the San Diego convention of the State Federation of Labor, Edward Vandeleur, above, was elected federation president by a huge majority, thus dealing a heavy blow to radicals who had hoped to elect Harry Bridges to the office.

Fights For Freedom



Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, is appearing before the State Supreme Court, petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET



Manders in two years' play, established a record of 103 out of a possible 104 points after touchdown. The greatest field goal kicker in pro football. Played three years at Minnesota University. Weighs 210 pounds, is six foot one. Born in Milwaukee, South Dakota, 1909.

John (Jack) Albert Manders Fullback of the Chicago Bears

Poultry

COMFORT OF HENS MEANS MORE EGGS

Clean Range, Water Needed for All Flocks.

By C. J. Maupin, Extension Poultryman, North Carolina State College.—WNU Service.

The productivity of laying hens in fall and winter depends a great deal upon the care and management given the poultry flock during the latter part of the summer.

Good egg prices are expected for the rest of the year and it will pay the flock owners to bring their hens into lay under favorable conditions.

Birds should be given good feeding, a clean range, plenty of clean fresh water, and a clean comfortable house or shelter.

By keeping the birds healthy and getting them to put on as much fat and body weight as they can, they can be brought into lay with a reserve of flesh and energy to meet the demands of the laying season.

Sexual maturity should be delayed in order to give the birds a chance to put on weight before starting to lay. Do not give early hatched pullets a feed high in protein. Avoid moldy or chaffy feeds, or such material as corn ground with the cobs.

If the birds fail to grow well, examine them for internal and external parasites. If mites or lice are found, clean the roosting quarters and treat the birds at once. For round worms or tapeworms, give the pullets a reliable worm treatment.

Find a good feed and stick to it unless there is a good reason for changing. Poultrymen often lose money by switching from one brand to another.

Remove the old birds from the winter quarters. Scrub the floor and the fixtures and expose everything possible to the sun; then let the house stand vacant until well dried. Use disinfectants liberally.

Must Supply Laying Feed to Encourage Egg Yield

To have laying hens, it is necessary for them to get the nutrients contained in eggs and they must have these foods in sufficient quantities to make the eggs. Feeding limited amounts of laying mash will not give maximum egg production. The profitable method of feeding mash is the open mash hopper that contains mash all day. Although this may seem extravagant, notes an authority in the Montreal Herald, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that hens will eat no more mash than they use for egg production.

When hens which have not had laying mash or have had mash only in limited quantities are first put on the open hopper, they will eat a large amount during the first few days. However, they will soon settle down to the average of about seven and one-half pounds of feed per month.

Although the laying mash is an important factor, it loses its value if water is not available all the time. The water should be within five feet of the mash hopper.

Grain should be fed to the hens about two hours before they go to roost; it should not be thrown on the ground, but should be in troughs. This differs from recommendations often made in the past, but experience proves that trough feeding is a sound practice.

Blindness, Paralysis

There is no known cause for many cases of blindness and paralysis occurring in fowls, but there may be good reason for suspecting coccidiosis in a chronic form, this showing by a diseased intestinal tract with thickened and ulcerated walls. The chronic form of coccidiosis appears later in life than the acute, which is likely to show in chicks after six or eight weeks of age in a more acute form, with emaciation and death, according to the Rural New-Yorker.

How Many Hens to Keep

Growers who do not have enough good pullets to fill their houses to capacity this fall and winter may be justified, in culling their hens less rigidly, according to a statement by Berley Winton of the Missouri College of Agriculture. This is especially true if there is an abundant supply of green feeds. A good yearling hen is superior to a poorly developed pullet but a well finished pullet usually lays more fall and winter eggs than a good yearling hen.

Poultrymen Keep Records

As in any business it is important to keep records and know what one is doing on the farm, but there is probably no phase of farming where this is more important than in the case with poultry, and it has been frequently observed that the best poultrymen are the best book-keepers, advises an expert. Some of the world's foremost poultrymen have been auditors, men who would be miserable unless they knew exactly where they were financially.

DYNAMITE

In Fort Myers, Fla., O. J. Hall, fifty-one, superintendent of a light and power company, placed a stick of dynamite in his mouth and lighted the fuse. It blew his head to bits.

In Estherville, Iowa, Burt Bloom, sixty, retired farmer, placed dynamite in a rock bed, lighted a fuse and stood back. Nothing happened. Bloom waited. At last he cautiously approached the charge. As he bent over the dynamite exploded and killed him.



WHEN THEY SHOW THESE SIGNS

—Nervousness, Constipation, and Poor Appetite, check their diets for this all-important, 3-purpose vitamin

Many are nervous, poor in appetite, system out of order, because their daily diets lack enough of the precious Vitamin B for keeping fit.

Few things keep them back like a lack of this protective food element.

So give everyone Quaker Oats every morning. Because in addition to its generous supply of Vitamin B for keeping fit, it furnishes food-energy, muscle and body-building ingredients. For about 1/2c per dish.

Start serving it tomorrow for a 2-weeks test. Quaker Oats has a wholesome, nut-like, luscious appeal to the appetite. Flavors, surpassingly good. All grocers supply it.

IN VITAMIN B FOR KEEPING FIT...

1c worth of Quaker Oats equals 3 cakes of Fresh Yeast



Quaker and Mother's Oats are the same

Power of Faith

Even a plan full of faults can be made to work if everybody has faith in it.



Density Where the population is most dense is just above the ears.



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and four chairs. Call at 33 No.
Second st., Campbell, Calif.

PUBLIC SALE
On Monday, Sept. 30, between
the hours of 12 noon and 1 o'clock
p. m. I will sell at public auction
to the highest bidder for cash, one
sport model coupe, 1928 Pontiac
6 with convertible top, engine No.
P628819. This sale is made to re-
cover repair and storage charges
on said car at my place, 49 South
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YOU KNOW ME, AL



Right With a Left



By RING LARDNER



Christian Science Lecture At Los Gatos Tuesday

On Tuesday evening a representative audience gathered at the Los Gatos high school auditorium to hear Richard J. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, deliver a Christian Science lecture entitled "True Basis of Healing." Mr. Davis, who is a member of the board of lecture-ship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, said:

Sixty years ago Mrs. Eddy stood alone, proclaiming that divine mind was primary cause and the sole factor in spiritual healing, the basis on which Christ Jesus healed the sick and raised the dead. Today the best physicians are awakening to the mental element in sickness, although by putting everything on a material basis they are by no means able to cope with it, since disease can only be permanently healed by spiritually removing the mental cause.

"Some of the reputable doctors in the world today are studying constantly the part that fear and destructive emotions play in producing disease, and several have openly and honestly commended Christian Science for its teaching on this subject. Not long ago Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, speaking before the American College of Surgeons, said: 'The emotions, worry, fear, hate, and jealousy, affect every cell in the body; some organs are stimulated, all are disturbed, waste products are increased, foundations of certain characteristic diseases are laid.'"

"Now, Paul, centuries ago in his Epistle to the Romans, recognized the effect of evil thought on the body, and, what is more important, gave the remedy when he said, 'To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.' In other words, he indicated that material-mindedness is the foundation of all sickness, while spiritual-mindedness is the cure, and not only the cure but an ever-operative preventive. For years Christian Science has declared that every diseased condition is the result of incorrect thinking, that is, thoughts of fear, doubt, anxiety, irritation, and so on, and that what appears as a specific disease is not really a material state but the externalization of wrong thinking, perhaps unconsciously cherished or held to by the individual. How clear it is, then, that the cause of disease being mental, its cure also must and can be found only in the mental or spiritual realm. Christian Science shows us therefore that we are not dealing with a material physical manifestation at all, but wholly with certain mental states calling themselves material. As has been said, some clear-sighted doctors have begun to see the destructive nature of evil thoughts or emotions on the body, but they do not understand how to bring about a cure, because evil thoughts seem as real to them as good ones. In view of the fact that disease and every inharmonious condition appear because human beings are cherishing or holding on to some incorrect thought or emotion, how imperative it becomes for every one of us to turn the searchlight into our mental homes!"

**THE ELIMINATION OF
DESTRUCTIVE EMOTIONS**
"Let us therefore consider for a moment some of these destructive emotions and their effects, and let us see how they may be eliminated by Christian Science. Fear, of course, is the most basic erroneous mental state common to men. And why are men afraid? Primarily because, instead of understanding and believing in the oneness and allness of God or good, they are believing in the existence of an evil power. They believe that evil exists as an entity, and of course suffer the result of their accepted delusion. If fear expresses itself in rigidity or tension in the human body, it can quicken or

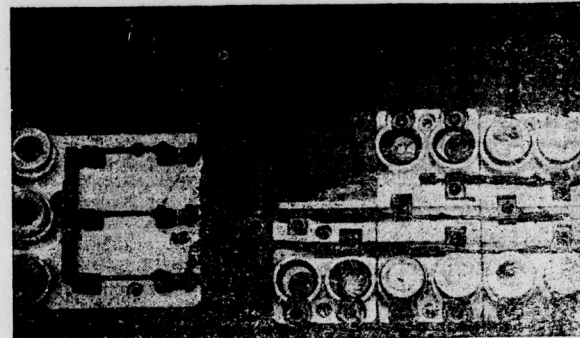
impede the circulation, or produce other physical effects, think, my friends, what can happen to your body this instant as the consciousness of love's allness and omnipresence replaces the delusive state of apprehension, anxiety, worry, or terror. There is but one way to get rid of fear, and that is through the perception and realization that God is, as Christian Science teaches, All-in-all.

Wrong thoughts are, in a certain sense, secretive, or perhaps it may be said that they secrete themselves, so that they remain hidden and almost unrecognized. If, therefore, any one of us is secreting hate, envy, or a deep resentment or irritation, it should not be surprising if these poisonous thoughts express themselves in some forms of bodily secretions. And we cannot afford to delay for one moment the removal from our mental home of such harmful and destructive guests, for there is not a person on earth that can escape the good or evil result of his own thought.

"Consider the quality of dishonesty, and dishonesty is clearly the offspring of fear. How it tries to conceal itself so that one may not recognize its presence! The tendency to be slightly evasive, indirect, or deceptive, what are these thoughts but repressive, paralyzing emotions that should never be permitted mental housework, that they may express themselves in some repressed or contracted manifestation on our human bodies. The dishonest businessman may for a time seem to be prospering, but he cannot escape the result of his devious and deceptive thinking. The only thing that will save him is, first of all, the recognition of those unwholesome qualities, and secondly, their replacement with thoughts of frankness, fairness, and love.

"Some people have a tendency, and they often call it natural, to brood. There is nothing natural about it, for God never ordained that His child should be under an evil law of mental repression. Man, being the consciousness of infinite good, is spontaneously joyous and free. He is under no compulsion to repress emotions. He cannot harbor dark, morbid, or unhappy thoughts, for such thoughts are no part of his true selfhood, and he possesses divinely the power to eliminate and expel every tendency

FIRE PREVENTION



Research Bureau Northwestern Mutual Fire Association

Do You Have a Fuse Box in Your Home?

If you have and you are using anything else but a fuse plug for your connection, you are certainly inviting disaster.

When a building is wired, the electrician uses materials which are intended to carry a certain amount of electricity and no more. Fuses are installed at the head of each branch circuit. Fuses are of such size and amperage that they will "blow out" when more current than intended is used. Sometimes inferior appliances are used, an overload of current results, the wire will heat and the fuse will be blown. The fuse acts as a safety valve and prevents fire as well as possible damage to

electrical appliances and equipment. DO NOT PUT THE FUSE BOX OUT OF COMMISSION BY REPLACING FUSES WITH NAILS, WIRES OR COINS.

To prevent the fuses from blowing, some people put in stronger fuses. Using fuses over 15 amps. on lighting circuits is dangerous and often results in costly fires. If you have trouble with fuses blowing, it is because the circuit is overloaded. Reduce the load, or have the wiring corrected by a qualified electrician.

Play safe—Under no circumstances use pennies or other coins as seen in the above illustration

It is said that the July heat wave in Washington was caused by the presence of an ocean of hot still air, hovering over the city. That couldn't originate in congress or it wouldn't be still air even if it is hot.

to hold on to resentful or sensitive attitudes. If one is brooding, is he not repressing and holding within himself destructive emotions which ought to be immediately removed? Christian Science enables us first to see the undesirability of such a habit and then gives us the spiritual light and courage to talk over some point that needs discussion and clarification with another, or, better still, to see how trivial and unimportant mortal thinking is, and, on that basis, to dismiss it with finality."



Miss M. V. Curran

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He saves wear and tear
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He will work for a penny
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Is your electric bill
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to be?

And do you still
think of it as "a
light bill"?

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once. New lights
are only a part of it.
Now it includes a
few cents for the

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no bill for ice.

Or a range — and
you have no bill for
other fuel.

Electricity is Your
Home's Biggest Bar-
gain.

SAD iron days became glad iron days when the sleek and shiny electric iron came into women's hands. Perhaps in your home it was the first electric servant you put to use. Right then your electric bill became more than a light bill.

Now for just a few pennies a day, about the price of a package of cigarettes, or a magazine or a piece of pie, electricity gives your home many services besides lighting. It "perks" coffee, makes ice beats batter, crisps toast, curls hair, sweeps rugs, runs electric clocks and radios... well, you can probably add more to this list.

Really, now, isn't electricity making life a lot easier in your home since the day you first used an electric iron? What else gives you such full value for your money?

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